The fund offers its shares only to separate accounts of insurance companies that offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products. The fund may not be available in your state due to various insurance regulations. Please check with your insurance company for availability. If the fund in this prospectus is not available in your state, this prospectus is not to be considered a solicitation. Please read this prospectus together with your variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus.

Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products

Initial Class, Service Class, and Service Class 2 Bond Index Portfolio

Prospectus
April 10, 2019

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and if your insurance carrier elects to participate, you may not be receiving paper copies of the Fund’s shareholder reports from the insurance company that offers your variable insurance product unless you specifically request paper copies from your financial professional or the administrator of your variable insurance product. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund electronically, by contacting your financial professional or the administrator of your variable insurance product. If you own a Fidelity-administered variable insurance product, please visit fidelity.com/mailpreferences to make your election or call 1-800-343-3548.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. If you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports, you may contact your financial professional or the administrator of your variable insurance product. If you own a Fidelity-administered variable insurance product, please visit fidelity.com/mailpreferences to make your election or call 1-800-343-3548. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds available under your variable insurance product.

Like securities of all mutual funds, these securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission has not determined if this prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.
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Fund Summary

Fund/Class:
VIP Bond Index Portfolio/Initial Class, Service Class, Service Class 2

Investment Objective
The fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond to the aggregate price and interest performance of the debt securities in the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

Fee Table
The following table describes the fees and expenses that may be incurred, directly or indirectly, when you, as a variable product owner, buy and hold interests in a separate account that invests in shares of the fund. The table does not include any fees or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product; if it did, overall fees and expenses would be higher.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Initial Class</th>
<th>Service Class</th>
<th>Service Class 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(fees paid directly from your investment)</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management fee</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual operating expenses</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
<td>0.39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not Applicable

This example helps compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

Let’s say, hypothetically, that the annual return for shares of the fund is 5% and that the fees and the annual operating expenses for shares of the fund are exactly as described in the fee table. This example illustrates the effect of fees and expenses, but is not meant to suggest actual or expected fees and expenses or returns, all of which may vary. This example does not include any fees or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product; if it did, overall expenses would be higher. For every $10,000 invested, here’s how much you, as a variable product owner, would pay in total expenses if all interests in a separate account that invests in shares of the fund were redeemed at the end of each time period indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Initial Class</th>
<th>Service Class</th>
<th>Service Class 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>$ 14</td>
<td>$ 25</td>
<td>$ 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>$ 45</td>
<td>$ 77</td>
<td>$ 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>$ 79</td>
<td>$ 135</td>
<td>$ 219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>$ 179</td>
<td>$ 306</td>
<td>$ 493</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover
The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund’s performance. For the period from April 19, 2018 to December 31, 2018, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 168% (annualized) of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies
- Normally investing at least 80% of the fund’s assets in bonds included in the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, which is a broad based, market-value-weighted benchmark that measures the performance of the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market.
- Using statistical sampling techniques based on duration, maturity, interest rate sensitivity, security structure, and credit quality to attempt to replicate the returns of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index using a smaller number of securities.
- Engaging in transactions that have a leveraging effect on the fund, including investments in derivatives — such as swaps (interest rate, total return, and credit default), options, and futures contracts — and forward-settling securities, to adjust the fund’s risk exposure.
Prospectus

Fund Summary – continued

Principal Investment Risks

• **Interest Rate Changes.** Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt security to decrease.

• **Foreign Exposure.** Entities located in foreign countries can be affected by adverse political, regulatory, market, or economic developments in those countries.

• **Prepayment.** The ability of an issuer of a debt security to repay principal prior to a security's maturity can cause greater price volatility if interest rates change.

• **Issuer-Specific Changes.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole. A decline in the credit quality of an issuer or a provider of credit support or a maturity-shortening structure for a security can cause the price of a security to decrease.

• **Correlation to Index.** The performance of the fund and its index may vary somewhat due to factors such as fees and expenses of the fund, transaction costs, sample selection, regulatory restrictions, and timing differences associated with additions to and deletions from its index.

• **Passive Management Risk.** The fund is managed with a passive investment strategy, attempting to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities, regardless of the current or projected performance of the fund's index or of the actual securities included in the index. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the fund's performance could be lower than actively managed funds that may shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

• **Leverage Risk.** Leverage can increase market exposure, magnify investment risks, and cause losses to be realized more quickly.

Unlike individual debt securities, which typically pay principal at maturity, the value of an investment in the fund will fluctuate. You could lose money by investing in the fund.

Performance

Performance history will be available for the fund after the fund has been in operation for one calendar year.

Investment Adviser

Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) (the Adviser) is the fund's manager. Fidelity Investments Money Management, Inc. (FIMM) and other investment advisers serve as sub-advisers for the fund.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Brandon Bettencourt (co-manager) and Jay Small (co-manager) have managed the fund since April 2018.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Only Permitted Accounts, including separate accounts of insurance companies and qualified funds of funds that have signed the appropriate agreements with the fund, if applicable, can buy or sell shares. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. A qualified fund of funds is an eligible insurance-dedicated mutual fund that invests in other mutual funds.

Permitted Accounts - not variable product owners - are the shareholders of the fund. Variable product owners hold interests in separate accounts, including separate accounts that are shareholders of qualified funds of funds. The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus.

The price to buy one share is its net asset value per share (NAV). Shares will be bought at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

The price to sell one share is its NAV. Shares will be sold at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

The fund is open for business each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open.

The fund has no minimum investment requirement.

Tax Information

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable product, or refer to their variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. Insurance company separate accounts generally do not pay tax on dividends or capital gain distributions from the fund.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

The fund, the Adviser, Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, which may include insurance companies and their affiliated broker-dealers and service-providers (who may be affiliated with the Adviser or FDC), for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your intermediary and your investment professional to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary’s web site for more information.
Fund Basics

Investment Details

Investment Objective
VIP Bond Index Portfolio seeks to provide investment results that correspond to the aggregate price and interest performance of the debt securities in the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

Principal Investment Strategies
The Adviser normally invests at least 80% of the fund's assets in bonds included in the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The index is a broad based, market-value-weighted benchmark that measures the performance of the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index is composed of U.S. dollar denominated, investment-grade fixed-rate debt issues, including government, corporate, asset-backed, and mortgage-backed securities.

The Adviser may use statistical sampling techniques to attempt to replicate the returns of the index using a smaller number of securities. Statistical sampling techniques attempt to match the investment characteristics of the index and the fund by taking into account such factors as duration, maturity, interest rate sensitivity, credit quality, and security structure. The Adviser expects the fund's investments will approximate the broad market sector weightings of the index within a range of ±10%.

The fund may not track the index because differences between the index and the fund's portfolio can cause differences in performance. In addition, expenses and transaction costs, the size and frequency of cash flows into and out of the fund, and differences between how and when the fund and the Index are valued can cause differences in performance.

The Adviser may engage in transactions that have a leveraging effect on the fund, including investments in derivatives, regardless of whether the fund may own the asset, instrument, or components of the index underlying the derivative, and forward-settling securities. The Adviser may invest a significant portion of the fund's assets in these types of investments. If the fund invests a significant portion of its assets in derivatives, its investment exposure could be primarily dependent upon securities it does not own. The fund’s derivative investments may include interest rate swaps, total return swaps, credit default swaps, options (including options on futures and swaps), and futures contracts (both long and short positions) on securities, other instruments, and indexes. Depending on the Adviser's outlook and market conditions, the Adviser may engage in these transactions to increase or decrease the fund's exposure to changing security prices, interest rates, credit quality, or other factors that affect security values, or to gain or reduce exposure to an asset, instrument, or index.

To earn additional income for the fund, the Adviser may use a trading strategy that involves selling (or buying) mortgage securities and simultaneously agreeing to purchase (or sell) mortgage securities on a later date at a set price. This trading strategy may increase interest rate exposure and result in an increased portfolio turnover rate which increases transaction costs and may increase taxable gains.

The fund will invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities of issuers in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the fund's index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or group of industries.

If the Adviser's strategies do not work as intended, the fund may not achieve its objective.

Description of Principal Security Types
Debt securities are used by issuers to borrow money. The issuer usually pays a fixed, variable, or floating rate of interest, and must repay the amount borrowed, usually at the maturity of the security. Some debt securities, such as zero coupon bonds, do not pay current interest but are sold at a discount from their face values. Debt securities include corporate bonds, government securities (including Treasury securities), repurchase agreements, money market securities, mortgage and other asset-backed securities, loans and loan participations, and other securities believed to have debt-like characteristics, including hybrids and synthetic securities.

Derivatives are investments whose values are tied to an underlying asset, instrument, currency, or index. Derivatives include futures, options, forwards, and swaps, such as interest rate swaps (exchanging a floating rate for a fixed rate), total return swaps (exchanging a floating rate for the total return of an index, security, or other instrument or investment), and credit default swaps (buying or selling credit default protection).

Forward-settling securities involve a commitment to purchase or sell specific securities when issued, or at a predetermined price or yield. When a fund does not already own or have the right to obtain securities equivalent in kind and amount, a commitment to sell securities is equivalent to a short sale. Payment and delivery take place after the customary settlement period.

Principal Investment Risks
Many factors affect the fund's performance. The fund's share price and yield change daily based on changes in market conditions and interest rates and in response to other economic, political, or financial developments. The fund's reaction to these developments will be affected by the types and maturities of securities in which the fund invests, the financial condition, industry and economic sector, and geographic location of an issuer, and the fund's level of investment in the securities of that issuer. Unlike individual debt securities, which typically pay principal at maturity, the value of an investment in the fund will fluctuate. When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money by investing in the fund.

The following factors can significantly affect the fund’s performance:

Interest Rate Changes. Debt securities, including money market securities, have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. In general, the price of a debt security can fall when interest rates...
rates rise and can rise when interest rates fall. Securities with longer maturities and certain types of securities, such as mortgage securities and the securities of issuers in the financial services sector, can be more sensitive to interest rate changes, meaning the longer the maturity of a security, the greater the impact a change in interest rates could have on the security’s price. Short-term and long-term interest rates do not necessarily move in the same amount or the same direction. Short-term securities tend to react to changes in short-term interest rates, and long-term securities tend to react to changes in long-term interest rates. Securities with floating interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much as interest rates in general. Securities whose payment at maturity is based on the movement of all or part of an index and inflation-protected debt securities may react differently from other types of debt securities.

**Foreign Exposure.** Foreign securities and securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions in foreign countries. All of these factors can make foreign investments more volatile than U.S. investments.

Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers or providers in, or foreign exchange rates with, a different country or region.

**Prepayment.** Many types of debt securities, including mortgage securities, are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment risk occurs when the issuer of a security can repay principal prior to the security’s maturity. Securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. In addition, the potential impact of prepayment features on the price of a debt security can be difficult to predict and result in greater volatility.

**Issuer-Specific Changes.** Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security’s or instrument’s credit quality or value. Entities providing credit support or a maturity-shortening structure also can be affected by these types of changes, and if the structure of a security fails to function as intended, the security could decline in value. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality, also referred to as high yield debt securities or junk bonds) tend to be more sensitive to these changes than higher-quality debt securities.

**Correlation to Index.** The performance of the fund and its index may vary somewhat due to factors such as fees and expenses of the fund, transaction costs, imperfect correlation between the fund’s securities and those in its index, timing differences associated with additions to and deletions from its index, and changes in the shares outstanding of the component securities. In addition, the fund may not be able to invest in certain securities in its index or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the index due to regulatory restrictions. The fund may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into the fund or as a result of reserves of cash held by the fund to meet redemptions. The use of sampling techniques or futures or other derivative positions may affect the fund’s ability to achieve close correlation with its index.

**Passive Management Risk.** An index fund is managed with a passive investment strategy, attempting to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities, regardless of the current or projected performance of the fund’s index or of the actual securities included in the index. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, an index fund’s performance could be lower than actively managed funds that may shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers. The structure and composition of an index fund’s index will affect the performance, volatility, and risk of the index and, consequently, the performance, volatility, and risk of the fund. The fund will be concentrated to approximately the same extent that the fund’s index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry.

**Leverage Risk.** Derivatives, forward-settling securities, and short sale transactions involve leverage because they can provide investment exposure in an amount exceeding the initial investment. Leverage can magnify investment risks and cause losses to be realized more quickly. A small change in the underlying asset, instrument, or index can lead to a significant loss. Assets segregated to cover these transactions may decline in value and are not available to meet redemptions. Forward-settling securities and short sale transactions also involve the risk that a security will not be issued, delivered, available for purchase, or paid for when anticipated. An increase in the market price of securities sold short will result in a loss. Government legislation or regulation could affect the use of these transactions and could limit a fund’s ability to pursue its investment strategies.

**Shareholder Notice**
The following is subject to change only upon 60 days’ prior notice to shareholders:

**VIP Bond Index Portfolio** normally invests at least 80% of its assets in bonds included in the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

**Valuing Shares**
The fund is open for business each day the NYSE is open.

The NAV is the value of a single share. Fidelity normally calculates NAV as of the close of business of the NYSE, normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time. The fund's assets normally are valued as of this time for the purpose of computing NAV. Fidelity calculates NAV separately for each class of shares of a multiple class fund.
NAV is not calculated and the fund will not process purchase and redemption requests submitted on days when the fund is not open for business. The time at which shares are priced and until which purchase and redemption orders are accepted may be changed as permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

To the extent that the fund's assets are traded in other markets on days when the fund is not open for business, the value of the fund's assets may be affected on those days. In addition, trading in some of the fund's assets may not occur on days when the fund is open for business.

NAV is calculated using the values of other open-end funds, if any, in which the fund invests (referred to as underlying funds). Shares of underlying funds are valued at their respective NAVs. Other assets are valued primarily on the basis of market quotations, official closing prices, or information furnished by a pricing service. Certain short-term securities are valued on the basis of amortized cost. If market quotations, official closing prices, or information furnished by a pricing service are not readily available or, in the Adviser's opinion, are deemed unreliable for a security, then that security will be fair valued in good faith by the Adviser in accordance with applicable fair value pricing policies. For example, if, in the Adviser's opinion, a security's value has been materially affected by events occurring before a fund's pricing time but after the close of the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded, then that security will be fair valued in good faith by the Adviser in accordance with applicable fair value pricing policies. Fair value pricing will be used for high yield debt securities when available pricing information is determined to be stale or for other reasons not to accurately reflect fair value.

Arbitrage opportunities may exist when trading in a portfolio security or securities is halted and does not resume before a fund calculates its NAV. These arbitrage opportunities may enable short-term traders to dilute the NAV of long-term investors. Securities trading in overseas markets present time zone arbitrage opportunities when events affecting portfolio security values occur after the close of the overseas markets but prior to the close of the U.S. market. Fair valuation of a fund's portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that fair value pricing policies will prevent dilution of NAV by short-term traders.

Policies regarding excessive trading may not be effective to prevent short-term NAV arbitrage trading, particularly in regard to omnibus accounts.

Fair value pricing is based on subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value of a security may differ materially from the value that would be realized if the security were sold.
Shareholder Information

Additional Information about the Purchase and Sale of Shares

As used in this prospectus, the term “shares” generally refers to the shares offered through this prospectus.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions

The fund may reject for any reason, or cancel as permitted or required by law, any purchase orders, including transactions deemed to represent excessive trading, at any time.

Excessive trading of fund shares can harm variable product owners in various ways, including reducing the returns to long-term variable product owners by increasing costs paid by the fund (such as brokerage commissions or spreads paid to dealers who sell money market instruments), disrupting portfolio management strategies, and diluting the value of the shares in cases in which fluctuations in markets are not fully priced into the fund’s NAV.

Purchase and redemption transactions submitted to the fund by Permitted Accounts reflect the transactions of multiple variable product owners whose individual transactions are often not disclosed to the fund, making it difficult to determine whether an individual variable product owner is engaging in excessive trading. Excessive trading in Permitted Accounts is likely to go undetected by the fund and may increase costs to the fund and disrupt its portfolio management.

The fund reserves the right at any time to restrict purchases or impose conditions that are more restrictive on excessive trading than those stated in this prospectus.

Excessive Trading Policy

The Board of Trustees has adopted policies designed to discourage excessive trading of fund shares. Under these policies, insurance companies will be permitted to apply the fund’s excessive trading policy (described below), or their own excessive trading policy if approved by the Adviser. In these cases, the fund will typically not request or receive individual account data but will rely on the insurance company to monitor trading activity in good faith in accordance with its or the fund’s policies. Reliance on insurance companies increases the risk that excessive trading may go undetected. For other insurance companies, the fund will monitor trading activity at the Permitted Account level to attempt to identify disruptive trades. The fund may request variable product owner transaction information, as frequently as daily, from any insurance company at any time, and may apply the fund’s policy to transactions that exceed thresholds established by the Board of Trustees.

The fund may prohibit purchases of fund shares by an insurance company or by some or all of any Permitted Accounts. There is no assurance that the Adviser will request data with sufficient frequency to detect or deter excessive trading in Permitted Accounts effectively.

Under the excessive trading policy, excessive trading activity is measured by the number of roundtrip transactions in a variable product owner’s account. A roundtrip transaction occurs when a variable product owner sells fund shares within 30 days of the purchase date. For purposes of the fund’s policy, exchanges are treated as a sale and a purchase.

Variable product owners with two or more roundtrip transactions in a single fund within a rolling 90-day period will be blocked from making additional purchases of the fund or limited to trading by U.S. mail for 85 days. Variable product owners with four or more roundtrip transactions across all Fidelity® funds within any rolling 12-month period will be blocked from making additional purchases for at least 85 days or limited to trading by U.S. mail for 12 months across all Fidelity® funds. Any roundtrip within 12 months of the expiration of a multi-fund block or U.S. mail restriction will initiate another multi-fund block or a 12-month U.S. mail restriction. Repeat offenders may be subject to long-term or permanent U.S. mail restrictions on purchases in any account under the variable product owner’s control at any time. In addition to enforcing these roundtrip limitations, the fund may in its discretion restrict, reject, or cancel any purchases that, in FMR’s opinion, may be disruptive to the management of the fund or otherwise not be in the fund’s interests. The administration and effectiveness of these sanctions will in large part depend on the rights, ability, and willingness of insurance companies to impose the sanctions.

The fund’s excessive trading policy does not apply to transactions of $5,000 or less, or transactions which have been demonstrated to the fund to be (1) systematic withdrawal and/or contribution programs, (i) mandatory retirement distributions, (ii) transactions initiated by a retirement plan sponsor, sponsors of certain other employee benefit plans or qualified fund of fund(s), or (iv) transactions in certain company-owned accounts. A qualified fund of fund(s) must demonstrate that it has an investment strategy coupled with policies designed to control frequent trading that have been determined by the fund’s Treasurer to be reasonably effective.

The fund’s policies are separate from any insurance company policies and procedures applicable to variable product owner transactions. The variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus will contain a description of the insurance company’s policies and procedures, if any, with respect to excessive trading. If you purchase or sell fund shares through an insurance company, you may wish to contact the insurance company to determine the policies applicable to your account.

The fund’s Treasurer is authorized to suspend the fund’s policies during periods of severe market turbulence or national emergency. The fund reserves the right to modify its policies at any time without prior notice.

The fund does not knowingly accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions of fund shares by investors, except to the extent permitted by the policies described above.

As described in “Valuing Shares,” the fund also uses fair value pricing to help reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders. There is no assurance that the fund’s excessive trading policy will be effective, or will successfully detect or deter excessive or disruptive trading.
Buying Shares

Eligibility

Shares are generally available only to investors residing in the United States.

Price to Buy

The price to buy one share is its NAV. Shares are sold without a sales charge.

Shares will be bought at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

The fund has authorized certain intermediaries to accept orders to buy shares on its behalf. When authorized intermediaries receive an order in proper form, the order is considered as being placed with the fund, and shares will be bought at the NAV next calculated after the order is received by the authorized intermediaries. Orders by qualified funds of funds, including mutual funds for which Fidelity serves as investment manager, will be treated as received by the fund at the same time that the corresponding orders are received in proper form by the funds of funds.

The fund may stop offering shares completely or may offer shares only on a limited basis, for a period of time or permanently.

Under applicable anti-money laundering rules and other regulations, purchase orders may be suspended, restricted, or canceled and the monies may be withheld.

Selling Shares

The price to sell one share is its NAV.

Shares will be sold at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form. Normally, redemptions will be processed by the next business day, but it may take up to seven days to pay the redemption proceeds if making immediate payment would adversely affect the fund.

The fund has authorized certain intermediaries to accept orders to sell shares on its behalf. When authorized intermediaries receive an order in proper form, the order is considered as being placed with the fund, and shares will be sold at the NAV next calculated after the order is received by the authorized intermediaries. Orders by qualified funds of funds, including mutual funds for which Fidelity serves as investment manager, will be treated as received by the fund at the same time that the corresponding orders are received in proper form by the funds of funds.

See “Policies Concerning the Redemption of Fund Shares” below for additional redemption information.

Redemptions may be suspended or payment dates postponed when the NYSE is closed (other than weekends or holidays), when trading on the NYSE is restricted, or as permitted by the SEC.

Redemption proceeds may be paid in securities or other property rather than in cash if the Adviser determines it is in the best interests of the fund.

Under applicable anti-money laundering rules and other regulations, redemption requests may be suspended, restricted, canceled, or processed and the proceeds may be withheld.

The fund offers its shares to Permitted Accounts that may be affiliated or unaffiliated with FMR and/or each other. The fund currently does not foresee any disadvantages to variable product owners arising out of the fact that the fund offers its shares to separate accounts of insurance companies that offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products (as well as other Permitted Accounts). Nevertheless, the Board of Trustees that oversees the fund intends to monitor events to identify any material irreconcilable conflicts that may possibly arise and to determine what action, if any, should be taken in response.

Variable product owners may be asked to provide additional information in order for Fidelity to verify their identities in accordance with requirements under anti-money laundering regulations. Accounts may be restricted and/or closed, and the monies withheld, pending verification of this information or as otherwise required under these and other federal regulations.

Policies Concerning the Redemption of Fund Shares

If your account is held directly with a fund, the length of time that a fund typically expects to pay redemption proceeds depends on the method you have elected to receive such proceeds. A fund typically expects to make payment of redemption proceeds by wire, automated clearing house (ACH) or by issuing a check by the next business day following receipt of a redemption order in proper form. Proceeds from the periodic and automatic sale of shares of a Fidelity® money market fund that are used to buy shares of another Fidelity® fund are settled simultaneously.

If your account is held through an intermediary, the length of time that a fund typically expects to pay redemption proceeds depends, in part, on the terms of the agreement in place between the intermediary and a fund. For redemption proceeds that are paid either directly to you from a fund or to your intermediary for transmittal to you, a fund typically expects to make payments by wire, by ACH or by issuing a check on the next business day following receipt of a redemption order in proper form from the intermediary by a fund. Redemption orders that are processed through investment professionals that utilize the National Securities Clearing Corporation will generally settle one to three business days following receipt of a redemption order in proper form.

As noted elsewhere, payment of redemption proceeds may take longer than the time a fund typically expects and may take up to seven days from the date of receipt of the redemption order as permitted by applicable law.

Redemption Methods Available. Generally a fund expects to pay redemption proceeds in cash. To do so, a fund typically expects to satisfy redemption requests either by using available cash (or cash equivalents) or by selling portfolio securities. On a less regular basis, a fund may also satisfy redemption requests by utilizing one or more of the following sources, if permitted: borrowing from another Fidelity® fund; drawing on an available line or lines of credit from
a bank or banks; or using reverse repurchase agreements. These methods may be used during both normal and stressed market conditions.

In addition to paying redemption proceeds in cash, a fund reserves the right to pay part or all of your redemption proceeds in readily marketable securities instead of cash (redemption in-kind). Redemption in-kind proceeds will typically be made by delivering the selected securities to the redeeming shareholder within seven days after the receipt of the redemption order in proper form by a fund.

**Dividends and Capital Gain Distributions**

The fund earns dividends, interest, and other income from its investments, and distributes this income (less expenses) to shareholders as dividends. The fund also realizes capital gains from its investments, and distributes these gains (less any losses) to shareholders as capital gain distributions.

The fund normally pays dividends in February and December, and capital gain distributions in February. The fund also normally pays capital gain distributions in December, if necessary, to ensure that the fund is not subject to a fund-level excise tax.

Any dividends and capital gain distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares.
Fund Services

Fund Management
The fund is a mutual fund, an investment that pools shareholders’ money and invests it toward a specified goal.

Adviser
FMR. The Adviser is the fund’s manager. The address of the Adviser is 245 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210.

As of December 31, 2018, the Adviser had approximately $338.9 billion in discretionary assets under management, and approximately $2.42 trillion when combined with all of its affiliates’ assets under management.

As the manager, the Adviser has overall responsibility for directing the fund’s investments and handling its business affairs.

Sub-Adviser(s)
FIMM, at 245 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210, serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. FIMM has day-to-day responsibility for choosing investments for the fund.

FIMM is an affiliate of the Adviser. As of December 31, 2018, FIMM had approximately $868.5 billion in discretionary assets under management.

FMR Investment Management (UK) Limited (FMR UK), at 1 St. Martin’s Le Grand, London, EC1A 4AS, United Kingdom, serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. As of December 31, 2018, FMR UK had approximately $20.2 billion in discretionary assets under management. FMR UK may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for the fund. FMR UK is an affiliate of the Adviser.

Fidelity Management & Research (UK) Limited (FMR H.K.), at Floor 19, 41 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong, serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. As of December 31, 2018, FMR H.K. had approximately $15.3 billion in discretionary assets under management. FMR H.K. may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for the fund. FMR H.K. is an affiliate of the Adviser.

Fidelity Management & Research (Japan) Limited (FMR Japan), at Kamiyacho Prime Place, 1-17, Toranomon-4-Chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan, serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. FMR Japan was organized in 2008 to provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside Japan. FMR Japan serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. FMR Japan may also provide investment advisory services for the fund. FMR Japan is an affiliate of the Adviser.

Portfolio Manager(s)
Brandon Bettencourt is co-manager of the fund, which he has managed since April 2018. He also manages other funds. Since joining Fidelity Investments in 2008, Mr. Bettencourt has worked as a research associate, portfolio analyst, and portfolio manager.

Jay Small is co-manager of the fund, which he has managed since April 2018. He also manages other funds. Since joining Fidelity Investments in 2010, Mr. Small has worked as a corporate bond trader and portfolio manager.

The statement of additional information (SAI) provides additional information about the compensation of, any other accounts managed by, and any fund shares held by the portfolio manager(s).

From time to time a manager, analyst, or other Fidelity employee may express views regarding a particular company, security, industry, or market sector. The views expressed by any such person are the views of only that individual as of the time expressed and do not necessarily represent the views of Fidelity or any other person in the Fidelity organization. Any such views are subject to change at any time based upon market or other conditions and Fidelity disclaims any responsibility to update such views. These views may not be relied on as investment advice and, because investment decisions for a Fidelity® fund are based on numerous factors, may not be relied on as an indication of trading intent on behalf of any Fidelity® fund.

Advisory Fee(s)
The fund pays a management fee to the Adviser. The management fee is calculated and paid to the Adviser every month. The Adviser pays all of the other expenses of the fund with certain exceptions.

The fund’s annual management fee rate is 0.09% of its average net assets.

The Adviser pays FIMM, FMR UK, FMR H.K., and FMR Japan for providing sub-advisory services.

The basis for the Board of Trustees approving the management contract and sub-advisory agreements for the fund is available in the fund’s semi-annual report for the fiscal period ended June 30, 2018.

From time to time, the Adviser or its affiliates may agree to reimburse or waive certain fund expenses while retaining the ability to be repaid if expenses fall below the specified limit prior to the end of the fiscal year.

Reimbursement or waiver arrangements can decrease expenses and boost performance.

Fund Distribution
The fund is composed of multiple classes of shares. All classes of the fund have a common investment objective and investment portfolio.

FDC distributes each class’s shares.

Intermediaries may receive from the Adviser, FDC, and/or their affiliates compensation for their services intended to result in the sale of class shares. This compensation may take the form of:

- Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees.
- Payments for additional distribution-related activities and/or shareholder services.
• Payments for educational seminars and training, including seminars sponsored by Fidelity, or by an intermediary.

These payments are described in more detail in this section and in the SAI.

**Distribution and Service Plan(s)**

Initial Class has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (1940 Act) that recognizes that the Adviser may use its management fee revenues, as well as its past profits or its resources from any other source, to pay FDC for expenses incurred in connection with providing services intended to result in the sale of Initial Class shares and/or support services that benefit variable product owners. The Adviser, directly or through FDC, may pay significant amounts to intermediaries that provide those services. Currently, the Board of Trustees of the fund has authorized such payments for Initial Class. Variable product owners should speak with their investment professionals to learn more about any payments their firms may receive from the Adviser, FDC, and/or their affiliates, as well as fees and/or commissions the investment professional charges. Variable product owners should also consult disclosures made by their investment professionals at the time of purchase.

Service Class has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Under the plan, Service Class is authorized to pay FDC a 12b-1 (service) fee as compensation for providing support services that benefit variable product owners. Service Class may pay this 12b-1 (service) fee at an annual rate of 0.25% of its average net assets, or such lesser amount as the Trustees may determine from time to time. Service Class currently pays FDC a 12b-1 (service) fee at an annual rate of 0.10% of its average net assets throughout the month. Service Class’s 12b-1 (service) fee rate may be increased only when the Trustees believe that it is in the best interests of variable product owners to do so.

Service Class 2 has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Under the plan, Service Class 2 is authorized to pay FDC a 12b-1 (service) fee as compensation for providing support services that benefit variable product owners. Service Class 2 currently pays FDC a 12b-1 (service) fee at an annual rate of 0.25% of its average net assets throughout the month.

FDC may realow up to the full amount of these 12b-1 (service) fees to intermediaries, including its affiliates, for providing support services that benefit variable product owners.

If payments made by the Adviser to FDC or to intermediaries under the Initial Class’s Distribution and Service Plan were considered to be paid out of Initial Class’s assets on an ongoing basis, they might increase the cost of a shareholder’s investment and might cost a shareholder more than paying other types of sales charges.

Any fees paid out of Service Class’s or Service Class 2’s assets on an ongoing basis pursuant to a Distribution and Service Plan will increase the cost of a shareholder’s investment and may cost a shareholder more than paying other types of sales charges.

In addition, each Service Class and Service Class 2 plan specifically recognizes that the Adviser may make payments from its management fee revenue, past profits, or other resources to FDC for expenses incurred in connection with providing services intended to result in the sale of Service Class and Service Class 2 shares and/or support services that benefit variable product owners, including payments of significant amounts made to intermediaries that provide those services. Currently, the Board of Trustees of the fund has authorized such payments for Service Class and Service Class 2. Variable product owners should speak with their investment professionals to learn more about any payments their firms may receive from the Adviser, FDC, and/or their affiliates, as well as fees and/or commissions the investment professional charges. Variable product owners should also consult disclosures made by their investment professionals at the time of purchase.
Appendix

Financial Highlights

Financial Highlights are intended to help you understand the financial history of fund shares for the past 5 years (or, if shorter, the period of operations). Certain information reflects financial results for a single share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in shares (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The annual information has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with fund financial statements, is included in the annual report. Annual reports are available for free upon request.

VIP Bond Index Portfolio Initial Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years ended December 31,</th>
<th>2018 A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selected Per–Share Data</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, beginning of period</td>
<td>$ 10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Investment Operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss) B</td>
<td>.272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)</td>
<td>(.022)C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from investment operations</td>
<td>.190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net investment income</td>
<td>(.130)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, end of period</td>
<td>$ 10.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Return</strong> D,E,F</td>
<td>1.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ratios to Average Net Assets</strong> G,H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses before reductions</td>
<td>.14)%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses net of fee waivers, if any</td>
<td>.14)%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses net of all reductions</td>
<td>.13)%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)</td>
<td>3.01)%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supplemental Data</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)</td>
<td>$ 91,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio turnover rate I</td>
<td>168)%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A For the period April 19, 2018 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2018.

B Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

C The amount shown for a share outstanding does not correspond with the aggregate net gain (loss) on investments for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of shares in relation to fluctuating market values of the investments of the Fund.

D Total returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized.

E Total returns do not reflect charges attributable to your insurance company’s separate account. Inclusion of these charges would reduce the total returns shown.

F Total returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reduced during the applicable periods shown.

G Fees and expenses of any underlying Fidelity Central Funds are not included in the Fund’s expense ratio. The Fund indirectly bears its proportionate share of the expenses of any underlying Fidelity Central Funds.

H Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expense ratios before reductions for start-up periods may not be representative of longer-term operating periods. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class.

I Annualized

J Amount does not include the portfolio activity of any underlying Fidelity Central Funds.
### VIP Bond Index Portfolio Service Class 2

**Years ended December 31, 2018**

#### Selected Per–Share Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, beginning of period</td>
<td>$ 10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Investment Operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)</td>
<td>.195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)</td>
<td>(0.023)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from investment operations</td>
<td>(1.12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net investment income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, end of period</td>
<td>$ 10.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total Return

- **1.72%**

#### Ratios to Average Net Assets

- **Expenses before reductions**: .39%
- **Expenses net of fee waivers, if any**: .39%
- **Expenses net of all reductions**: .38%
- **Net investment income (loss)**: 2.76%

#### Supplemental Data

- **Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)**: $ 1,006
- **Portfolio turnover rate** (J, E): 168%

---

For the period April 19, 2018 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2018.

Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

The amount shown for a share outstanding does not correspond with the aggregate net gain (loss) on investments for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of shares in relation to fluctuating market values of the investments of the Fund.

Total returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized.

Total returns do not reflect charges attributable to your insurance company’s separate account. Inclusion of these charges would reduce the total returns shown.

Total returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reduced during the applicable periods shown.

Fees and expenses of any underlying Fidelity Central Funds are not included in the Fund’s expense ratio. The Fund indirectly bears its proportionate share of the expenses of any underlying Fidelity Central Funds.

Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expense ratios before reductions for start-up periods may not be representative of longer-term operating periods. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class.

Annualized

Amount does not include the portfolio activity of any underlying Fidelity Central Funds.
Additional Index Information

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based, market-value-weighted benchmark that measures the performance of the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. Sectors in the index include Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS, and CMBS.

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To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT ACT), requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person or entity that opens an account.

For variable product owners: When you open an account, you will be asked for your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow Fidelity to identify you. You may also be asked to provide documents that may help to establish your identity, such as your driver’s license.

For insurance separate accounts: When you open an account, you will be asked for the name of the entity, its principal place of business and taxpayer identification number (TIN). You will be asked to provide information about the entity’s control person and beneficial owners, and person(s) with authority over the account, including name, address, date of birth and social security number. You may also be asked to provide documents, such as drivers’ licenses, articles of incorporation, trust instruments or partnership agreements and other information that will help Fidelity identify the entity.

You can obtain additional information about the fund. A description of the fund’s policies and procedures for disclosing its holdings is available in its SAI and on Fidelity’s web sites. The SAI also includes more detailed information about the fund and its investments. The SAI is incorporated herein by reference (legally forms a part of the prospectus). The fund’s annual and semi-annual reports also include additional information. The fund’s annual report includes a discussion of the fund’s holdings and recent market conditions and the fund’s investment strategies that affected performance.

For a free copy of any of these documents or to request other information or ask questions about the fund, call Fidelity at 1-877-208-0098. In addition, you may visit Fidelity’s web site at institutional.fidelity.com for a free copy of a prospectus, SAI, or annual or semi-annual report or to request other information.

The SAI, the fund’s annual and semi-annual reports and other related materials are available from the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (EDGAR) Database on the SEC’s web site (http://www.sec.gov). You can obtain copies of this information, after paying a duplicating fee, by sending a request by e-mail to publicinfo@sec.gov or by writing the Public Reference Section of the SEC, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520. You can also review and copy information about the fund, including the fund’s SAI, at the SEC’s Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Call 1-202-551-8090 for information on the operation of the SEC’s Public Reference Room.

FDC is a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC). You may obtain information about SIPC, including the SIPC brochure, by visiting www.sipc.org or calling SIPC at 202-371-8300.

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